The Washington Monument

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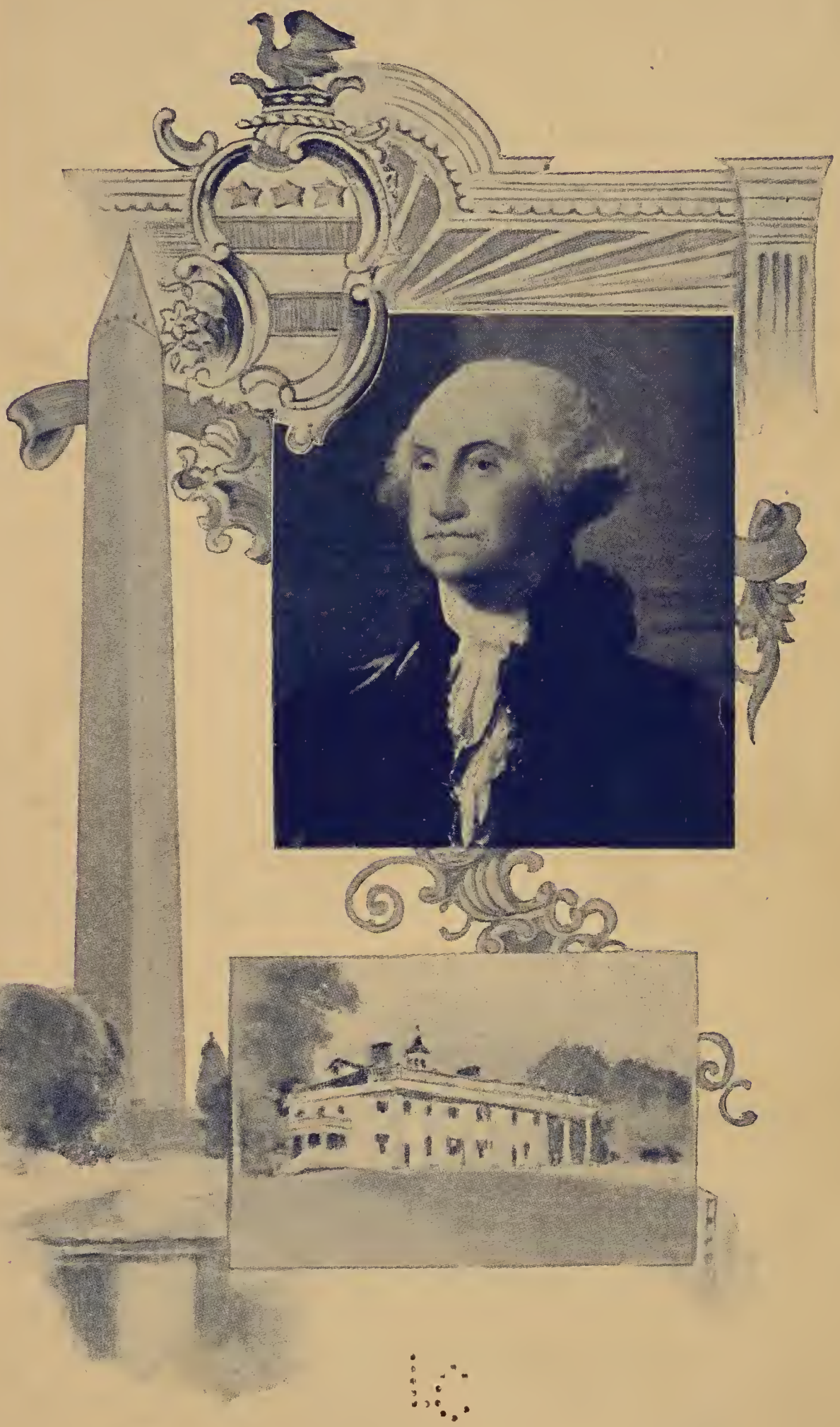

COMPLETE GUIDE AND HISTORY

Washington D.C.
1923

INA CAPITOLA EMERY, Editor-Publisher

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1923

George Washington was born February 22, 1732.

Inaugurated the first President of the United States, April 30, 1789, in the city of New York which was then the Capital.

Died at Mount Vernon, Virginia, December 14, 1799.

Buried in the Vault at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS

This book has been at the Washington Monument for more than twenty years by authority of both houses of Congress and with the approval of every Secretary of War since, and including, Redfield Proctor of Vermont, and of Chiefs of Engineers in the War Department. Congress authorized its sale at the Monument following a hearing accorded its author by the House Committee on Appropriations. It has had the approval of many public men, including leaders in both political parties in Congress, of editors, of educators and prominent men and women in various lines of activity in all sections of the United States. It has been of very wide constructive service to the public, including use as a textbook in public schools and in broadcasting to the remotest parts of the world America's tribute to its greatest Patriot.

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INA CAPITOLA EMERY
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JUL 16 1923

THE BLOCK OF MARBLE FROM ROME AND WEISHAMPEL'S ADDRESS.

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.

The nineteenth century does not seem to be less bigoted and intolerant than the fifteenth. It is lamentable to see to what lengths men even of the present enlightened age will go, and what absurdities they will commit, under the bewildering iufluence of fanaticism. These remarks have been suggested by the perusal of an Address, written and published by an individual who calls himself J. T. WEISHAMPEL, of Baltimore, in which he appeals to the Protestants of the United States to oppose the placing of the block of marble proposed to be sent from Rome by the Pope in the Monument of Washington now in progress in this city. He affects to be prodigiously alarmed lest it should be a stratagem on the part of the Pope to translate the See of Rome to the city of Washington, where "ultimately he may modestly erect his heaven-on-earth throne in Father Matthews' *cathedral near the base* of the monument, bearing the predictive inscription, 'Rome to America;'" and very wisely and knowingly adds the query, "Had Father Matthew an eye to that when travelling through the United States?" thus ignorantly blending the Rev. Mr. Matthews of this city with the great Irish apostle of Temperance; and embellishes his paragraph with the following beautiful specimen of doggerel:

"When the great holy Potentate
Removes from Rome in royal state,
And 'to America' shall come,
Where else but here will then be Rome?"

To this nonsense he adds: "So far no other foreign Power has made any similar proffer, and the likelihood is that none will, for the very good reason that the monument is an *American* affair altogether." The Swiss Government has asked to be permitted to place a block of stone in the Monument of the illustrious WASHINGTON, as a testimonial, like that of the Pope, of its respect for, and high appreciation of, the character of that distinguished patriot, and the offer has been accepted by the Board of Managers, and the stone, when it reaches its place of destination, will, I presume, be placed in the monument. The presentation of blocks to be deposited in this structure from foreign sources does not destroy or impair its *nationality*. It is still, and ever will be, the Monument of WASHINGTON, erected by the American people, if the American people will contribute the means necessary to complete it, which, I regret to say, seems at present somewhat doubtful. The blocks thus furnished add but little to its elevation, and are only and exclusively evidences of the estimation and respect in which the memory of WASHINGTON is held both at home and abroad; and it strikes me as being exceedingly absurd and improper to oppose this disposition to manifest such a feeling, come from what quarter it may. I am not sure that the people of foreign countries have not as high an admiration and feel as profound a respect for the character of WASHINGTON as his own countrymen, and it would not be right or even decorous to treat that feeling with indifference or contempt. If foreign Governments, whether Catholic or Protestant, monarchical or republican, be disposed to contribute in any manner to this shrine of public and private virtue, it surely does not become Americans to object to it. Such a manifestation of respect is honorable to the patriot, and should be gratifying to his countrymen. WASHINGTON belongs to the world as well as to his native country. All who love virtue and eminent public and private worth must love and venerate his character and do homage to his memory. Animated by this sentiment, should the Emperors of Russia and Austria, or the Grand Sultan, feel disposed to send a block of marble to be placed in the Monument of Washington, could any reasonable objection be made or the offer refused by the Board of Man-

[redacted] republican Government which he was
[redacted] of Rome, taken too, as is said, from
[redacted] estimation in which the character of
[redacted] e by the author of the two-penny pam-

phlet under review, and I trust will be so regarded by [redacted] unprejudiced and patriotic citizen of the United States. He is like a child scared at bugbears, and, in the fury of his fanaticism and folly, fancies he sees a foreign papist wending his way up the quadrang of the monument, and he passes the hundreds of inscriptions, but with little emotion; but suddenly his eyes rest upon "Rome to A Instantly he makes the sign of the cross, bows, and perhaps exclaims, "Holy Mother, here is the blessed gift of his Holiness." T and balderdash would not deserve even a passing notice, if the man, in his madness, had not, either to make a penny or acquire toriety, sent his silly address to all parts of the country, and endeavoured to excite the prejudices of Protestants against this harmles of the Pope. To my utter astonishment, it seems to have had some effect; for it would appear that sundry citizens of Philadelphi held meetings on the subject, and protested against the reception of the block of marble proffered by the temporal Government of Ro be placed in the Monument of Washington, and accepted by the Board of Managers, (not a committee,) as they conceived it proper t These men, as well as the bigoted author of the address, seem to be under the conviction that by placing this stone in the monument t Protestant sects of all denominations are to be annihilated, and Catholicism is to become triumphant in our country. Is not this the very quintessence of folly? "Rome *in* America," and not "Rome *to* America," observes this petty pamphleteer, will be the appropriate inscription. "It is feared by many," he says, "that the Papal throne will be removed to America; and if it ever be located here, those significant words will be referred to by his adherents as an inspired prophecy of the change of location of that holy Power." Why, does not this silly agitator know that if the Pope himself were to emigrate to this country he would be regarded as nothing more than one of its citizens, and that he would have no more temporal power here than the humblest of them? "Rome to America!" What other more suitable inscription could be made? Was not Rome a republic for near five hundred years? And Rome, once the mistress of the world, the "Niobe of nations," presents to the last offspring of republicanism a tribute of respect and veneration to this great republic, in honor of the memory and virtues of the illustrious patriot, by whose exertions, under Providence, that republic started into existence. This, too, is to be taken from temple once dedicated to the Goddess of Peace, as an emblem of that friendship which should always exist among nations, whatever may be the difference of their forms of government or their modes of faith. If foreign Governments choose to honor the memory of WASHINGTON by presenting a stone to be placed in his monument, could any reasonable objection be made? And would it not, as in the case before us, be a striking evidence of the profound esteem and respect which they entertain for the character of the father of American independence? But, says this pamphleteer, the inscription is inappropriate and sinister. It should not have been from "Rome to America," but, I presume, from the Pope of Rome, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Washington. And would that have been less fatal to the cause of Protestantism in this country, about which he is so terribly excited and alarmed, and to prevent which he is laboring to get up a crusade and excite sectarian prejudice against the admission of a block of marble from the Pope, by circulating everywhere, in the form of a two-penny pamphlet, the crudities of a distempered brain and a morbid and bigoted mind. Had the author of the address, and those who side with him in his Quixotic tilt at a windmill, contributed liberally to the erection of the monument, his unwarrantable effort to excite sectarian prejudice would be more excusable; but up to the present moment, as far as I can learn, he has not contributed the paring of a nail to this patriotic object.

In conclusion, it may be proper to state that the officers and members of the Board of Managers of the Monument Society are, with a single exception, Protestants. They have never permitted sectarian prejudice or party feeling to have the least influence on their actions while carrying into effect the noble and disinterested design of their organization. From those who felt disposed to honor the memory of the Father of his Country, whether Catholic or Protestant, Whig or Democrat, that aid has been cheerfully received; because, in an effort to honor the memory of WASHINGTON, all such narrow sentiments should be banished to a sightless distance from the mind.

A PROTESTANT AND A MEMBER.

WASHINGTON, *May 7th*, 1852.

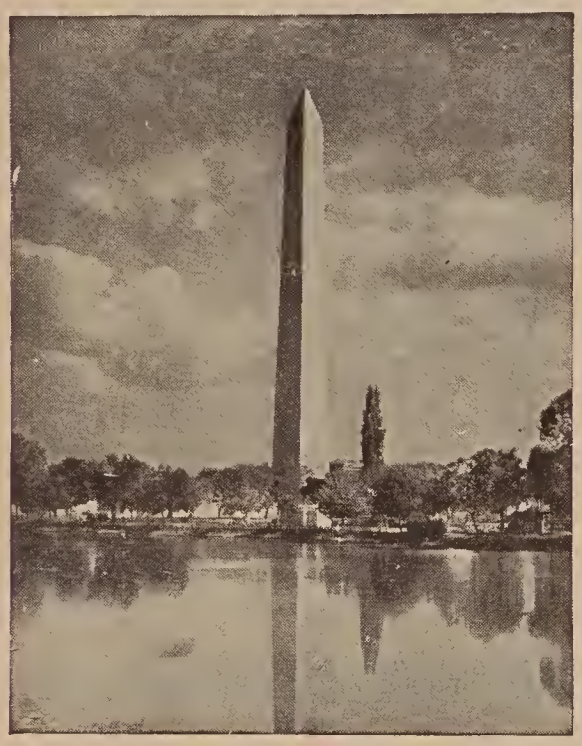
Insured 1-31-24

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT
Dedicated February 21, 1885

History of the Washington Monument

A MORE beautiful site for the Monument could not be selected. The terrace, 17 feet high, on which the Monument stands, is surrounded by 41 acres. The square was designated on L'Enfant's plan of the city of Washington as the site for the proposed equestrian monument to Washington, which was ordered by the Continental Congress in 1783 and selected by Washington for a Monument to the American Revolution.

The day after the mortal remains of George Washington were committed to the tomb at Mount Vernon, December 19, 1799, a committee of both Houses of Congress was appointed to deliberate over a proper method of honoring his memory, and on December 24 of the same year the following resolution was passed:



> "That a marble monument be erected by the United States at the City of Washington, and that the family of General Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life."

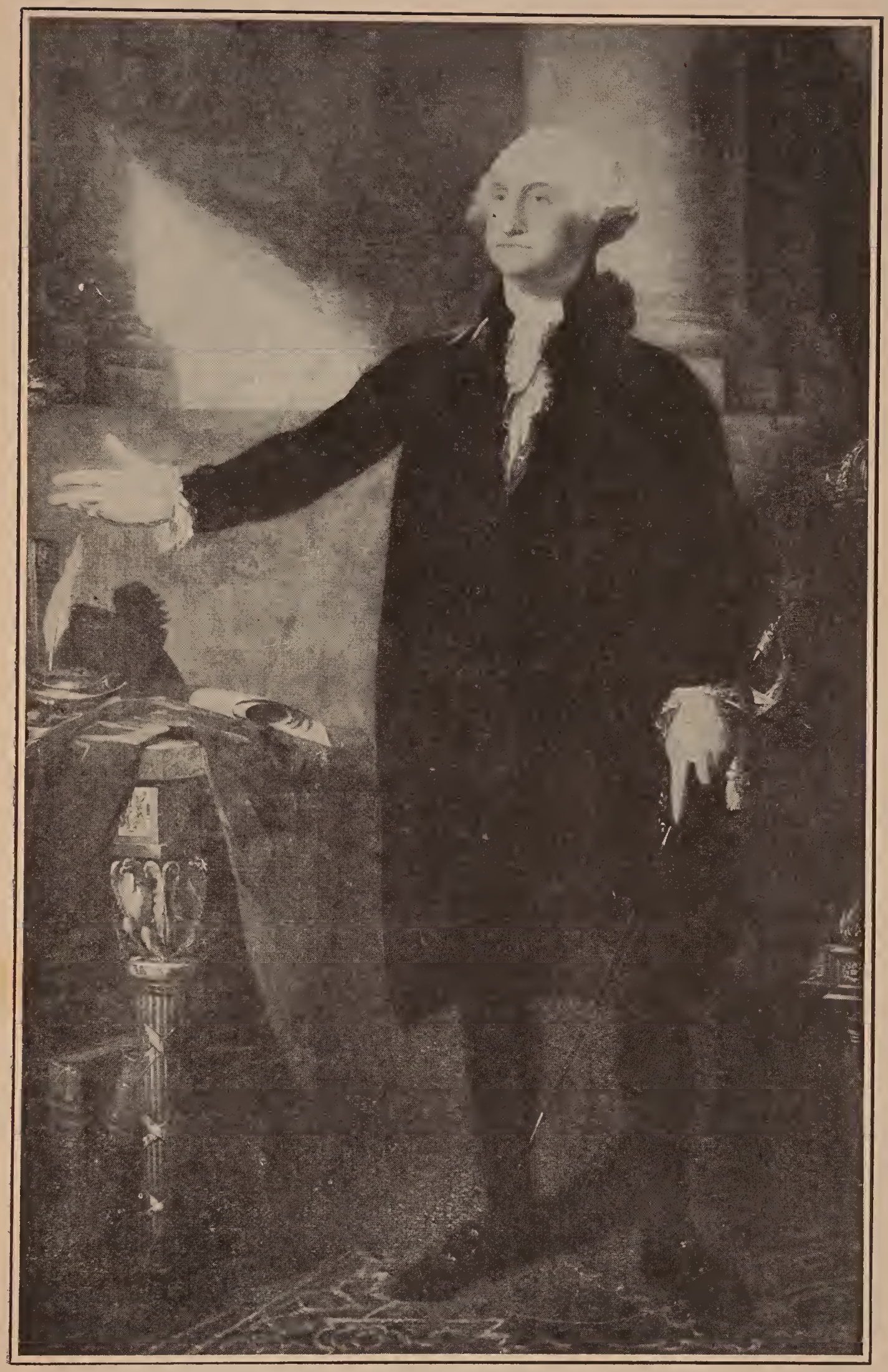
President Adams asked Mrs. Washington to consent to the reinterment of her husband's remains beneath a monument to be erected by the Government.

Mrs. Washington replied:

> "Taught by the great example I have so long had before me never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request which Congress had the goodness to transmit to me; and in so doing I need not—I cannot—say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty."

In 1816 a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable receptacle to be placed in the foundations of the Capitol. The brother of General Washington, however, refused permission to remove the remains, saying: "It was in accordance with his expressed wish that he was committed to the family vault at Mount Vernon, and his will is a law to me that I dare not disobey." In 1832 the proposition was renewed to John Augustine Washington, but he, too, refused to allow the remains to be removed from their hallowed resting place. The following year prominent citizens organized the Washington National Monument Society, with Chief Justice Marshall as President. Bids for the design of the Memorial were restricted to "durability, simplicity, grandeur, harmoniously blended." The design accepted was by Robert Mills. Many of the stones used in the construction of the Monument were cut and polished at the stone plant of Matthew G. Emery who was the last Mayor of the City of Washington and ex-officio Vice President of the Washington National Monument Society.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1848, and the work steadily progressed until 1854 when the shaft reached the height of 150 feet. Subsequently an addition was made, bringing the Monument to a height of 154 feet at a cost of $300,000. At that time complications of a political nature arose in the management of the Society, whose treasury was exhausted, and the Monument stood incomplete for years. Work was resumed in 1878 as a result of Congressional appropriations and the mammoth column was completed December 6, 1884. It was dedicated February 21, 1885.



GEORGE WASHINGTON **From Painting in Executive Mansion**

View from the Monument

The Monument is visible for many miles in all directions. Its lofty dignity, on an eminence close to the banks of the Potomac, dominates that historic approach to the Capital far to the south between the Maryland and Virginia shores. It is surrounded by forty acres of beautiful sloping mounds and terraces, and but a fractional distance from the Jeffersonian meridian, which passes due north and south through the center of the White House, and due east and west through the center of the Capitol. (See the stone at the Monument marking the meridian.) By the laws of perspective parallel lines converge as they disappear, and from the top landing of the Monument, five hundred feet in height, the base of the Monument appears smaller than the top. The bird's-eye view from this height presents the scenes and buildings in a reduced size, and bring before the eye the whole city in miniature. Broad streets and avenues, handsome residences, Government buildings, and magnificent parks, combine to produce a National scene of interest to every citizen in America.

From the North Window.—Half a mile away is a group of three buildings; in the center the White House; toward the east the Treasury; toward the west the State and War Departments. The broad avenue running east and west and north of the three buildings is Pennsylvania Avenue. The magnificent park opposite the White House is Lafayette Square, facing which are homes of National and International historical interest. There is a group of new buildings on Seventeenth Street, successively, Navy, Pan American, D. A. R. Hall, Red Cross and Corcoran Art Gallery.

From the South Window.—The conspicuous feature south is the historic Potomac, beloved by Washington. It flows past Alexandria, visible on a clear day though ofttimes smoke capped from the great railway terminals on the north. Washington worshipped in Christ Church, Alexandria. The Potomac flows on past Mount Vernon, George Washington's home and final resting place. The river is spanned at Washington by the new Highway and Railway bridges, the Gateway to the south. Maryland and Virginia are separated by the Potomac and the country in both states is historic ground. Southeast is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; close by to the east are the Smithsonian Institution of Engraving and Printing. St. Elizabeth, Government Insane Asylum, is on the Maryland bank.

From the East Window.—The Department of Agriculture with its west, center and east wings, then the Smithsonian Institution, the old National Museum (the new Museum is to the north of it), the Botanic Gardens and beyond the Capitol is the bronze-domed Congressional Library. Northeasterly are the Government Printing Office and the red-bricked Pension Bureau. The square-towered Postoffice Department building is nearby. In the distant suburbs are the Soldiers' Home buildings.

From the West Window.—Lincoln Memorial is close by. Beyond in Virginia is Arlington, the National Cemetery, once the famous Lee residence, with its new Amphitheatre. Fort Myer adjoins it. The Arlington wireless towers are rear. On a clear day the Blue Ridge Mountains are visible seventy miles distant. Northwesterly is Georgetown, part of Washington, where old Georgetown University is located.

Washington National Monument Society was organized in 1833. Incorporated 1859. Under Act of Congress approved August 2, 1876, the Society formally conveyed to the United States all the property rights and easements belonging to it in the Monument, the conveyance "being legally recorded in the proper court register."

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Monument

THE NATION'S MEMORIAL

The Ellipse and Potomac Park

Potomac River

The Cornerstone

The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1848. The topmost stone of the pyramid was set December 6, 1884. The monument was dedicated February 21, 1885.

INSCRIPTION ON COPPER PLATE COVERING DEPOSIT RECESS IN THE CORNER STONE OF THE MONUMENT

4TH JULY, 1776.

Declaration of Independence of the United States of America.

4TH JULY, 1848.

This Cornerstone Laid of a Monument by the People of the United States to the Memory of George Washington.

JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States and *ex Officio* President of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM BRENT, 1st Vice-President.

WILLIAM W. SEATON, Mayor of Washington, 2d Vice-President.

GENERAL A. HENDERSON, 3d Vice-President.

J. B. H. SMITH, Treasurer.

GEORGE WATTERSTON, Secretary.

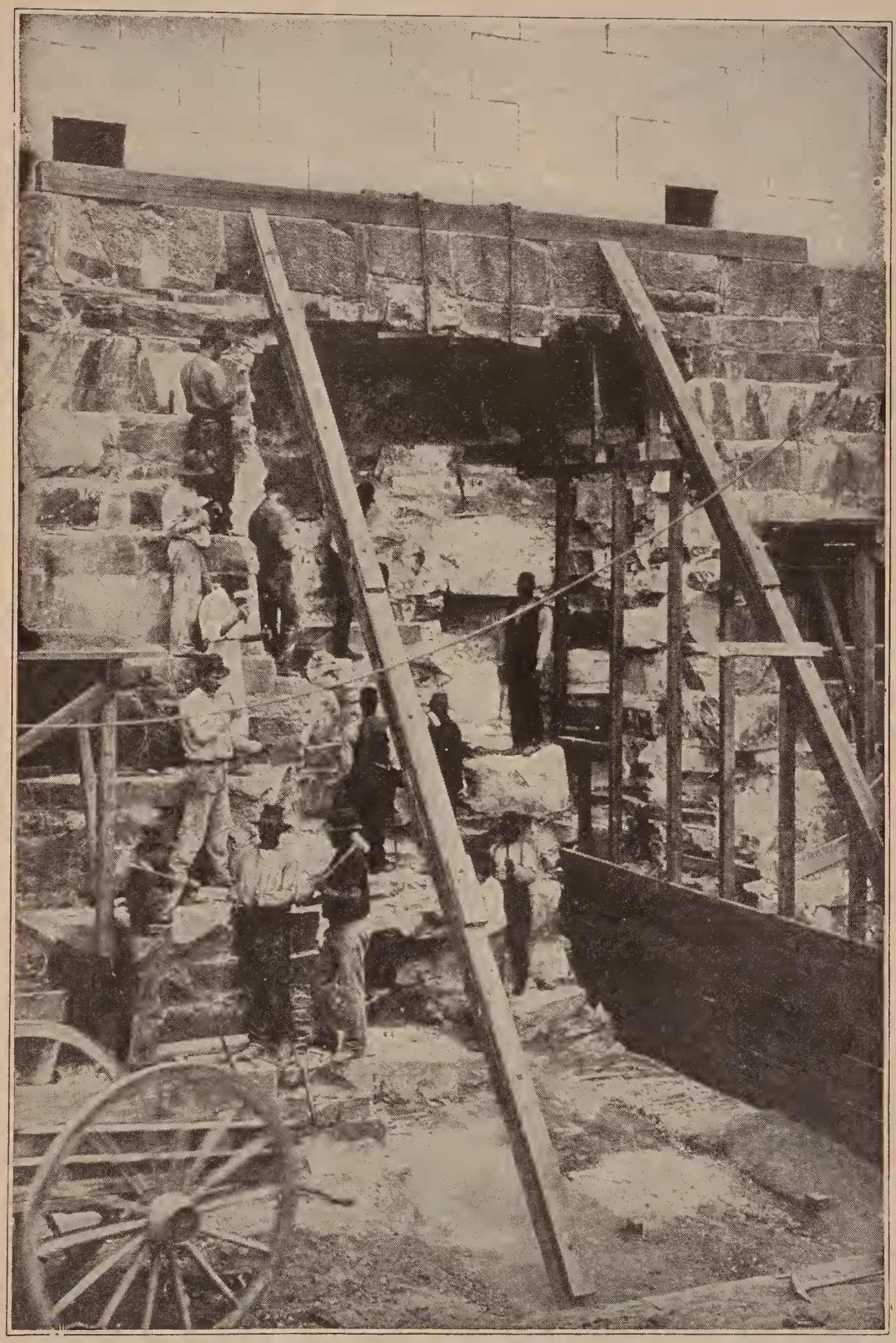
Also gives the Board of Managers, Building Committee, and Committee of Arrangements.

The gavel used in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone was the same used by George Washington in laying the cornerstone of the Capitol.

IN THE RECESS OF THE CORNER STONE

Deposited July 4, 1848

A great variety of appropriate articles were placed in the cornerstone. They included documents relating to the Monument, and to the city of Washington; official publications bearing on a variety of subjects for many years past; magazines, newspapers, historical letters, papers of patriotic societies, maps and money. Among the articles were: Historical sketch of the Washington National Monument Society since its origin; copy of the grant for the site of the Monument under the joint resolution of Congress; Constitutions of the Washington National Monument Society, with circulars, bond forms, etc., from 1835 to 1848; large designs of the Washington Monument, with facsimile signatures of Presidents and others; Portrait of Washington, from Stuart's painting (see illustration); small design of Monument, with blank certificates for contributors; copies of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence; Presidents' Messages to date of cornerstone laying; Likenesses of all Presidents and their Inaugural Addresses to same date; Daguerreotype Likenesses of General and Mrs. Washington by John S. Grubb, Alexandria, Va.; Silver medal representing General Washington and the National Monument by Jacob Seegar; "The Washington Monument, Shall it be Built?" by J. S. Lyon; Holy Bible, presented by the Bible Society, instituted 1816; Census Statistics for the United States; "The Temple of Liberty," ornamented and lettering arranged so that Washington's name may be spelled more than 1,000 times in connection, by John Kilborn; American silk flag; Coat-of-arms of the Washington Family, by Mrs. Jane Charlotte Washington; Facsimile of Washington's Accounts; copies of Claypole's American Daily Advertiser and the Philadelphia Gazette containing full accounts of Washington's death and funeral, the official proceedings of Congress in this connection, etc., "Vindication of General Washington, etc.," by Joseph Ritner, Governor of Pennsylvania, with a letter to Daniel Webster and the latter's reply, printed in 1841.



STRENGTHENING THE FOUNDATION

"Finest Piece of Engineering known to the World"

Commenced January 28, 1879 Co npleted May 29, 1880

Cost $94,474

Construction

The Washington Monument is a colossal obelisk of mammoth proportion towering majestically above the National Capital, which is alike commemorative of the "Father of his Country." It stands today the loftiest memorial elevation in the world, and is the most imposing and costly monument ever erected to man. It is a memorial to the Hero, the Soldier, the Patriot, the Statesman, and a perpetual tribute of a grateful people to that great and overshadowing figure in the nation's history—George Washington.

The Monument is a massive shaft of pure white marble and granite, capped by an aluminum pyramid which makes it visible by night as well as by day. The tapering design of graceful magnificent proportions reaches skyward over five hundred and fifty-five feet, and looks down upon the city founded by, and named for, Washington.

How the Base Was Built

From the early days of the construction there had been apprehension that the foundation of the Monument was not of sufficient size to sustain the column if carried to the height originally designed. In 1877, a joint commission of Congress reported that the existing foundation was of insufficient spread and depth to sustain the weight of the completed structure, but that it was feasible to bring the foundation to the required stability by hooping in the earth upon which it stood. The weakness of the old foundation lay in the fact that it was too shallow and covered an area of ground insufficient to sustain the pressure of the completed work. The strengthening consisted in the enlargement of the foundation by spreading it over a greater area and sinking it a greater depth into the earth. The work of excavating beneath the Monument was commenced January 28, 1879, and the new foundation was finished May 29, 1880. The cost of the new enlarged foundation amounted to $94,474.

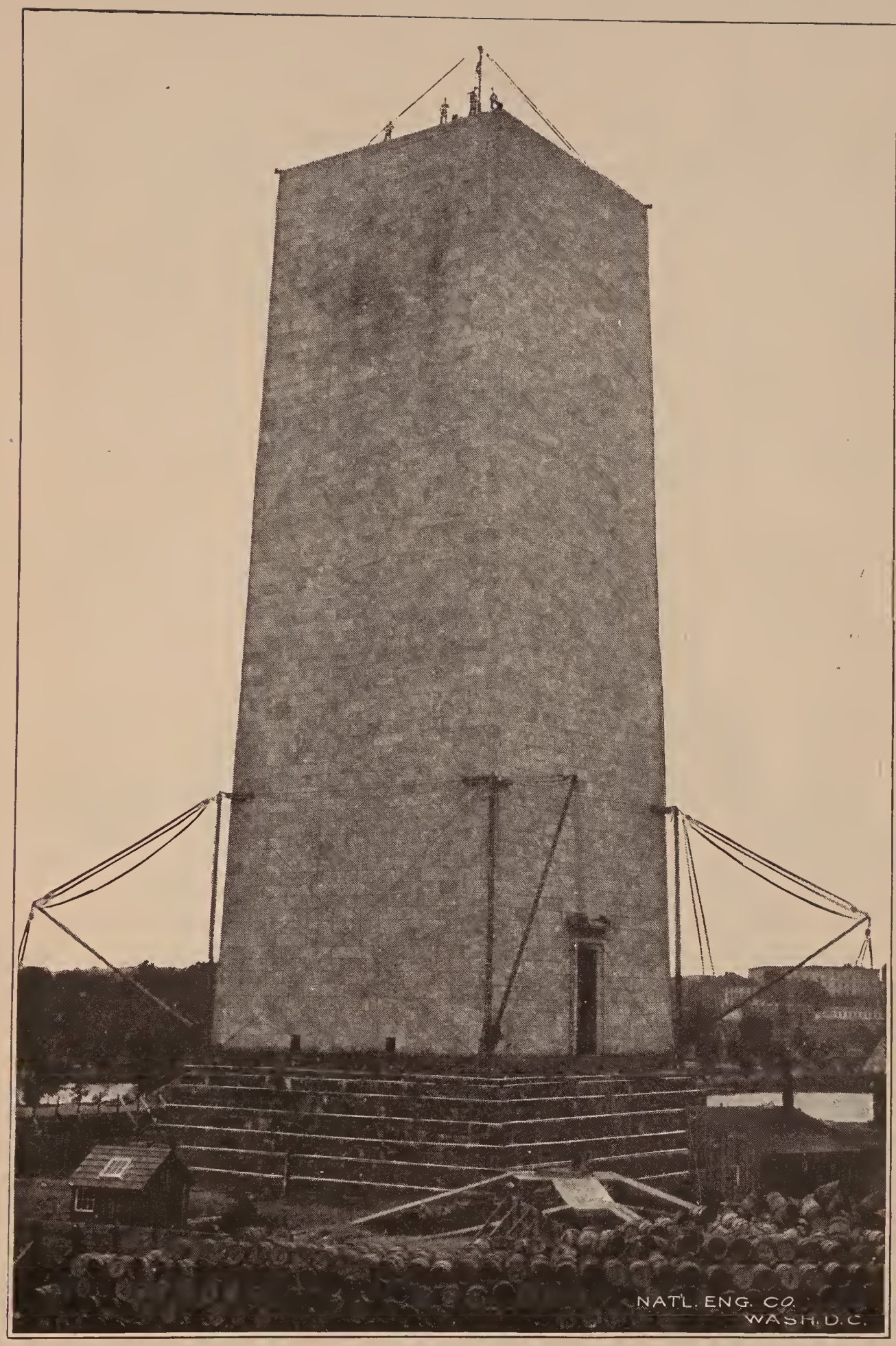
The foundations of the Monument, which bear a weight of 81,120 tons, are constructed of solid blue rock. Each block is 146 feet 6 inches square and 36 feet 8 inches deep.

The base of the shaft is 55 feet square. The lower walls are 15 feet thick. The depth of the foundation below the floor is 57 feet.

The Weight

The weight is so distributed that, subjected to a wind pressure of 100 pounds per square foot on any face, corresponding to a wind velocity of 145 miles per hour, the Monument would have a large factor of safety against overturning. The proportions of this grandest monumental column ever erected in any age follow the ratio dimensions of the several parts of the ancient Egyptian obelisks. During all the work on the enormous shaft *not three-eighths of an inch deflection has been found*—a remarkably slight movement when the magnitude of the structure is considered.

Its total weight, including foundation and earth upon it, is 81,120 tons. The mean pressure of the monument is 5 tons per square foot.



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

1854————Incomplete————1878

154 Feet at a Cost of **$300,000**

Laying the Blocks

The marble blocks were cut or "dressed" in the most careful manner, and laid in courses of two feet by experienced and skilful workmen. There is no "filling" or "backing" between the granite and marble blocks, but they are all closely joined. The work is declared "the best piece of masonry in the world."

Thickness of Walls

The lower walls are 15 feet thick. At the 500-foot elevation, where the pyramidal top begins, the walls are only 18 inches thick and about 35 feet square. The inside of the walls, as far as they were constructed before the work was undertaken by the Government in 1878—150 feet from the base—is of blue granite, not laid in courses. From this point to within a short distance of the beginning of the top or roof, the inside of the walls is of regular courses of granite, corresponding with the courses of marble on the outside. For the top, marble is entirely used. The facing of the walls is pure white marble, brought from Beaver Dam quarry, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Number of Stones Used

The estimated number of stones in the shaft is 23,000.

Height

From foundation bed to top the great shaft measures 592 feet; its actual height above ground is 555 feet 4 inches. It is over 596 feet above the mean level of the Atlantic at Sandy Hook, New York, and 597 feet 3 inches above mean low water in the Potomac. The entire height has been made ten times the breadth.

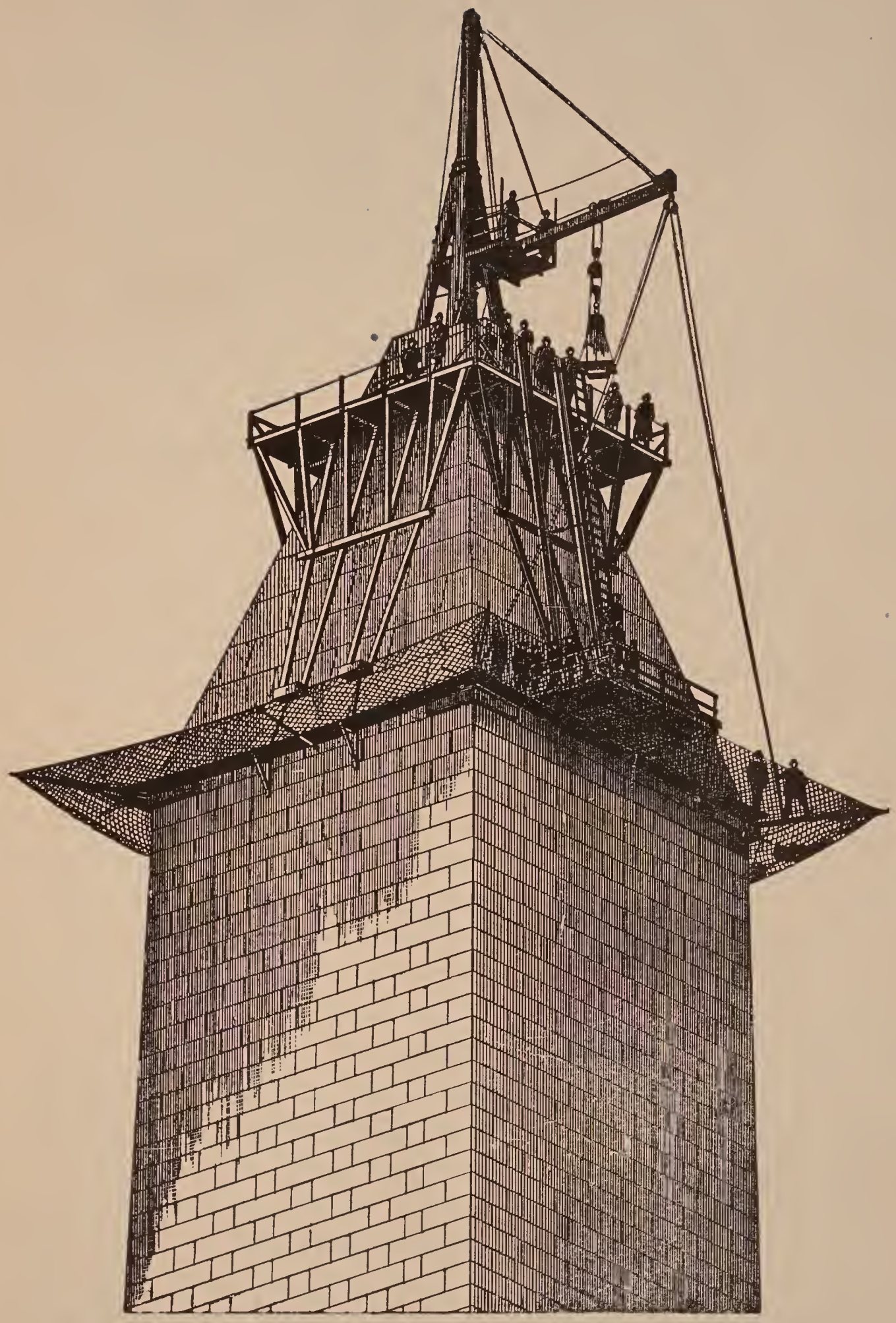
SWAYING OF THE MONUMENT

Vibration Caused by Sun's Rays, High Winds, and Earth Disturbances

The towering Washington Monument, solid as it is, can not resist the heat of the sun, poured on its southern side on a midsummer's day, without a slight bending of the gigantic shaft. This is rendered perceptible by means of a copper wire, 174 feet long, hanging in the center of the structure, and carrying a plummet suspended in a vessel of water. At noon in summer the apex of the Monument, 550 feet above the ground, is shifted, by expansion of the stone. a few hundredths of an inch toward the north. High winds cause perceptible motions of the plummet, and in still weather delicate vibrations of the crust of the earth, otherwise unperceived, are registered by it.

During an electrical storm on July 13, 1899, lightning struck the Monument. The fluid followed the conducting columns in the interior of the shaft down to the 50-foot landing, where it left the northwest column, struck the floor plates in rear of the elevator, and exploded; thence into the engine-room on the pipes or wires, where the only damage done was the burning out of the magneto coil of the telephone, which broke the connection between the engine-room and the boiler-house.

It is a coincidence that each time the Monument has been struck by lightning the fluid has left the columns about the same place. On the afternoon of May 3, 1900, a man who was standing on the lower floor of the Monument, and leaning against one of the iron columns which support the stairways, received quite a heavy shock of electricity in his arm and shoulder. Two men who were looking out of one of the windows at the top at the same time reported that the flash seemed to come in the window over their heads. They were blinded for a moment. No damage was done. The iron columns referred to act as lightning conductors, the lightning rods on the outside of the pyramidion being connected with them for that purpose.



Hoisting the Cap-Stone, Dec. 3, 1884.

Apex of the Monument

THE CAP STONE

INSCRIPTIONS ON ALUMINUM POINT

CROWNING THE MONUMENT

North Face.—Joint Commission at setting of Cap Stone: Chester A. Arthur; W. W. Corcoran, Chairman; M. E. Bell, Edward Clark, John Newton. Act of August 2nd, 1876.

West Face.—Corner Stone Laid on Bed of Foundation July 4th, 1848. First Stone at Height of 152 Feet, Laid August 7th, 1880. Cap Stone Set December 6th, 1884.

South Face.—Chief Engineer and Architect, Thos. Lincoln Casey, Colonel Corps of Engineers. Assistants, George W. Davis, Captain 14th Infantry; Bernard R. Green, Civil Engineer; Master Mechanic, P. H. McLaughlin.

East Face.—*Laus Deo.*

Story of the Placing of the Pyramidal Cap that Completed the Great Shaft

The topmost stone of the pyramidion was placed in position December 6, 1884. It weighs 3,300 pounds. From the base to the top is 5 feet 2½ inches. Its height on the outer face is 4 feet 5¾ inches, with a 7-inch shoulder to bind on each side, extending 10½ inches below. The base is 3 feet and a fraction square and 5 inches in diameter at the top, where the aluminum top fits in. The latter is 9 inches in height and 4½ inches at the base, with a weight of 100 ounces. This forms the top stone or cap.

The keystone that binds the interior ribs of stone supporting the marble facing of the pyramidal cap of the Monument weighs nearly 5 tons. It is 4 feet 6 inches high and 3 feet 6 inches square at the top.

MASONIC PARTICIPATION

The sides of the keystone were finished in the usual shape of keystones, but above the wedge, which keys and completes the arch, is a perpendicular extension to brace the interior stone blocks. When it was set two prominent Masons of Washington ascended to the top of the Monument, and, with a small trowel used on many occasions of Masonic cornerstone laying, helped to spread the mortar binding the arch under the keystone.

Memorial Tablets

30 Feet — **FIRST LANDING** — East

1. Presented by George Watterston, Secretary Washington National Monument Society, as a testimonial of His Gratitude and Veneration, A. D. 1849.

2. Presented by the National Greys of Washington, D. C.

3. Presented by the Franklin Fire Company of Washington, D. C. Instituted A. D. 1827. "We strive to save."

4. Little Falls Quarry, District of Columbia. Presented by Timothy O'Neale.

5. Delaware. First to Adopt Will Be the Last to Desert the Constitution; 1849.

6. Maine.

40 Feet — **SECOND LANDING** — West

7. Presented by the Columbia Typographical Society, Instituted January, 1815, "As a Memento of the Veneration of Its Members for the 'Father of His Country.'"

8. Association of Journeymen Stone Cutters of Philadelphia. July 9th, 1850. "United We Stand." (Slightly mutilated.)

9. Presented by the German Benevolent Society of the city of Washington, D. C. Instituted October 3rd, 1836. Incorporated July 27, 1842. As a Memento of the Veneration of Its Members for the Father of His Country.

10. Alabama. A Union of Equality as Adjusted by the Constitution.

11. The State of Louisiana, Ever Faithful to the Constitution and the Union.

12. Nashville, Tennessee.

50 Feet — **THIRD LANDING** — East

13. Washington Light Infantry, Washington, D. C. Organized September 12, 1836. Presented October 19, 1850.

14. Grand Lodge of Masons, District of Columbia. Our Brother George Washington.

15. Illinois. State Sovereignty, National Union.

16. Presented by Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4, Ancient York Masons. J. Nokes, C. W. Davis, Committee.

17. State of Georgia. The Union As It Was. The Constitution As It Is.

18. Indiana. Knows No North, No South, Nothing but the Union.

PICTORIAL MAP
OF
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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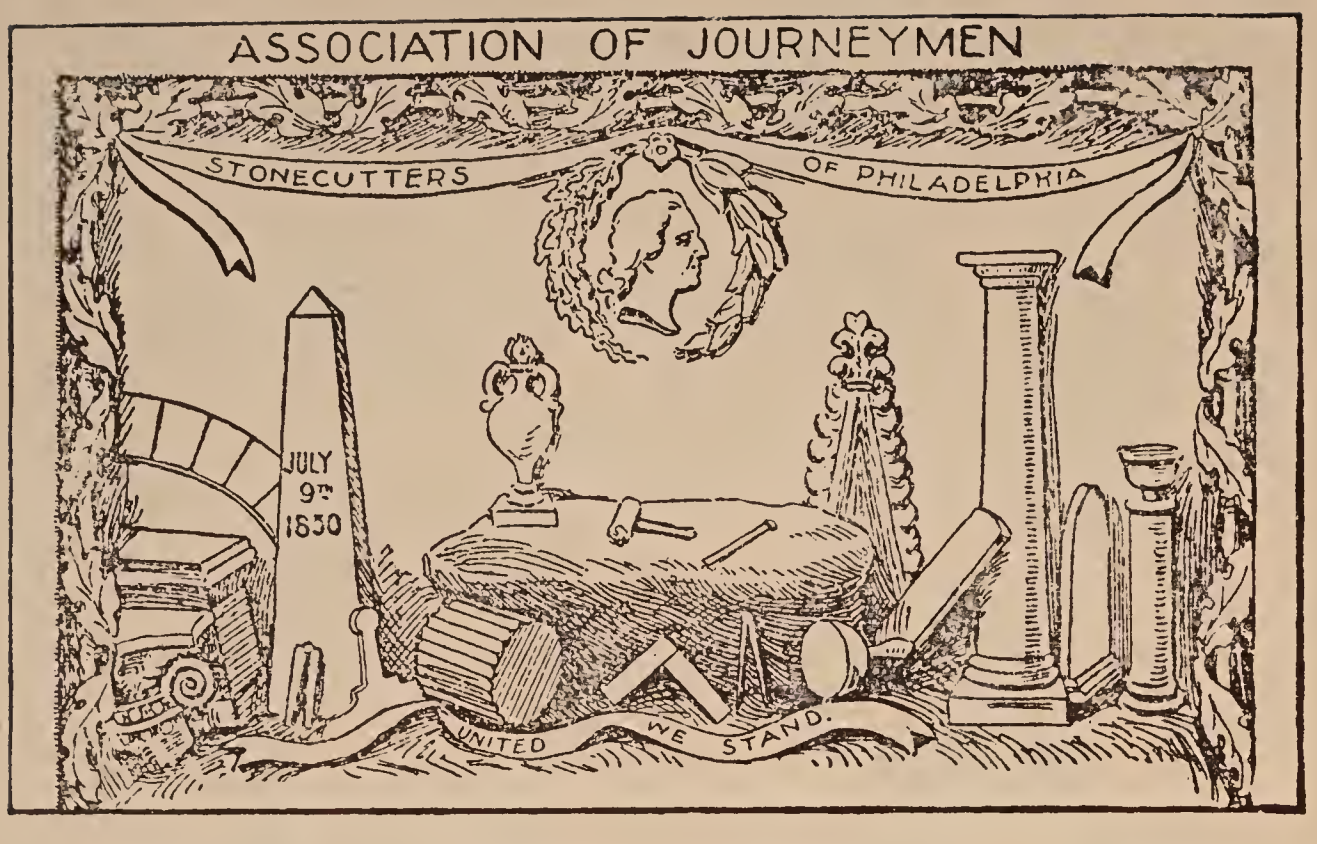
FRANKLIN
BATES
P. ST.
O ST.
HANOVER
N ST.
RIDGE ST.
MORGAN
KIRBY
PATTERSON ST.
M ST.
PIERCE ST.
L ST.
FENTON ST.
K ST.
MYRTLE ST.
DE FREES ST.
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
NEW WASHINGTON RAILROAD TERMINAL
TUNNEL
UNION STATION
NORTH CAPITOL
MASSACH
NEW YORK AVE.
NEW JERSEY AVE.
MT VERNON M.-E. CHURCH SOUTH
CONVENTION HALL
CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
ST ALOYSIUS ROM.-CATH. CHURCH
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
ST. MARY'S ROM.-CATH. CHURCH
WASHINGTON ST.
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
PATENT OFFICE
ST PATRICK'S ROMAN-CATH. CHURCH
PENSION OFFICE
JUDICIARY SQUARE
COURT HOUSE
OLD FORD'S THEATRE WHERE LINCOLN WAS SHOT.
LAND OFFICE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ODD-FELLOWS HALL
WASHINGTON, KODAK SUPPLIES.
HANCOCK
FIRST PRESBYT'N CHURCH
IND. AVE.
CORNER OF 2ND & PA. AVE.
METROPOLITAN M.-E. CHURCH
PENNA. AVE.
CENTER MARKET
VIEWS & SOUVENIRS OF WASHINGTON KODAK SUPPLIES.
N.-W.
N.-E.
CAPITOL GROUNDS
PEACE MONUMENT
BOTANICAL GARDEN
GARFIELD
U.S. CAPITOL
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
S.-W.
S.-E.
MISSOURI AVE.
MAINE AVE.
MUSEUM
ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM
FISH COMMISSION
CANAL
NEW J
CARROLL
C ST.



60 Feet **FOURTH LANDING** West

19. Presented by Anacostia Tribe, No. 3, I. O. R. M., D. C., on the 3rd Sun of the 3 x 7 Suns Worm Moon G. S. 5610.

20. I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New Jersey to the Memory of Washington, The Father of His Country. We Command You to Visit the Sick, Relieve the Distressed, Bury the Dead, and Educate the Orphans. F. L. T.

21. Westmoreland County, Virginia. The Birth Place of Washington.

22. (The surface and inscription of this stone entirely decayed).

23. New Hampshire.

24. South Carolina. (Slightly mutilated.)

70 Feet **FIFTH LANDING** East

25. Presented by the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, State of Virginia, 1850. Hand in Hand Union.

26. "God and Our Native Land." United Sons of America. Instituted, 1845. Pennsylvania. "Usque ad Mortem." "Lente Caute Firme."

27. Grand Division S. T. North Carolina. "Love, purity, fidelity." (Decaying.)

28. Connecticut. "Qui Transtulit, Sustinet." (Stone decaying.)

29. Massachusetts. "Ence Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem."

30. 1776. New Jersey.

80 Feet **SIXTH LANDING** West

31. To George Washington by the Maryland Pilgrims Association. Organized Balto. 1847.

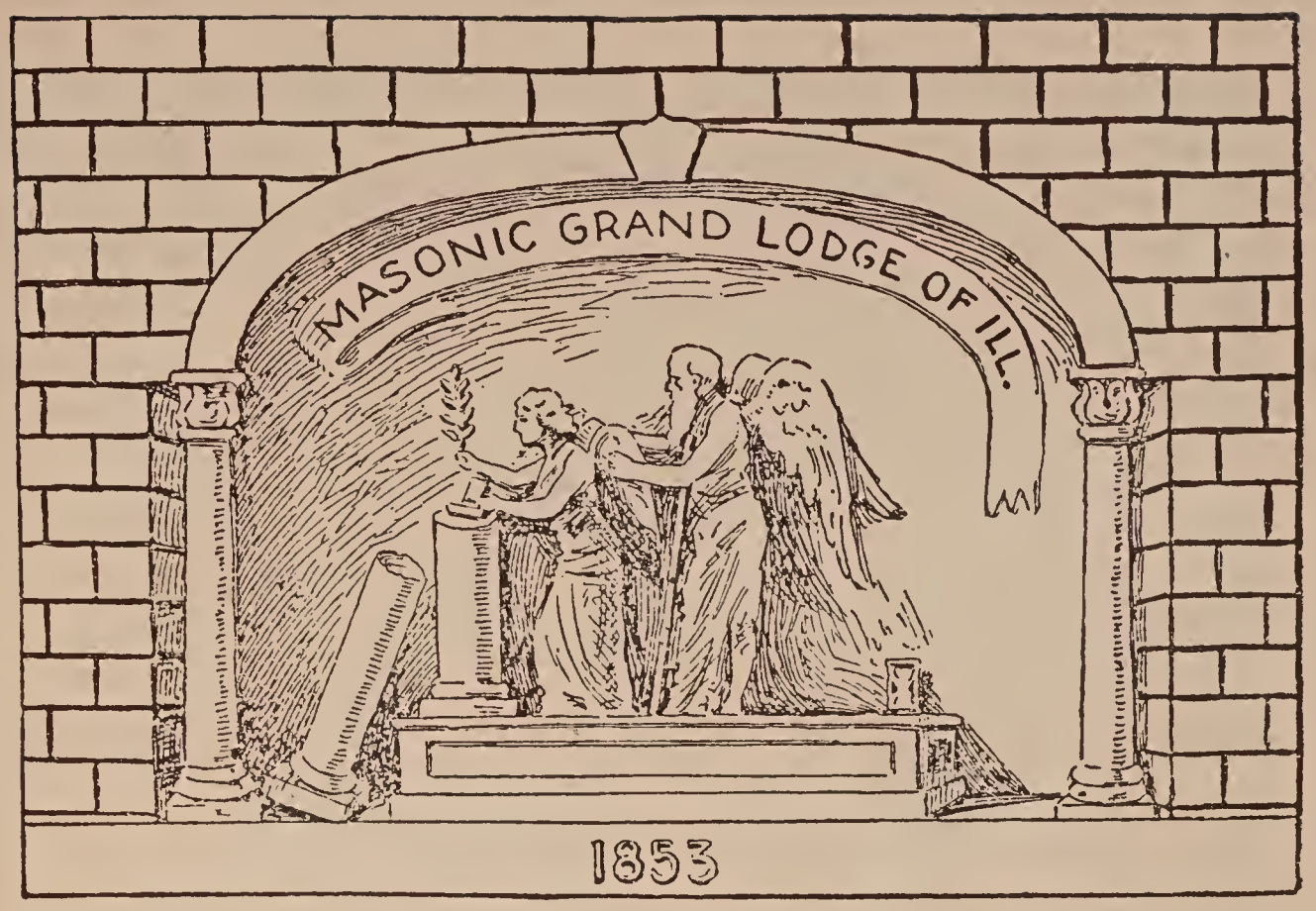
32. R. W. Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., Indiana. In God We Trust. Constitutional Liberty, The Earth for Its Domain and Eternity for Its Duration.

33. By the Invincible Fire Co., No. 5, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1850. The Memory of Washington.

34. Maryland. The Memorial of Her Regard for the Father of His Country and of her Cordial, Habitual and Immovable Attachment to the American Union "Crescite et Multiplicamini."

35. The City of Washington to Its Founder.

36. Virginia Who Gave Washington to America Gives this Granite for His Monument. (Stone showing signs of decay.)



90 Feet **SEVENTH LANDING** East

37. From the Mechanics of Raleigh, N. C. (Decaying, indistinct.)

38. The Odd Fellows of Ohio to the Memory of Washington. "Honor, Veritatis et Benevolentiae Pretium Permanebit." (Stone shows marks of decay.)

39. Little Rock, Arkansas. (Marks of decay.)

40. The State of Mississippi to the Father of His Country. A. D. 1850.

41. The State of Ohio. The Memory of Washington and the Union of the States. "Sunte Perpetua."

42. The Tribute of Missouri to the Memory of Washington and a Pledge of Her Fidelity to the Union of the States. (Some of the lettering mutilated.)

100 Feet **EIGHTH LANDING** West

43. To the Father of His Country. Presented by the Independent Order of United Brothers of the State of Maryland, A. D. 1851. (Mutilated.)

44. From the Home of Knox by Citizens of Thomaston, Maine.

45. Contributed by Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., Virginia. A. D. 1851. (Mutilated.)

46. "Hope." Rhode Island.

47. North Carolina. Declaration of Independence. Mecklenburg, May, 1775 "Constitution."

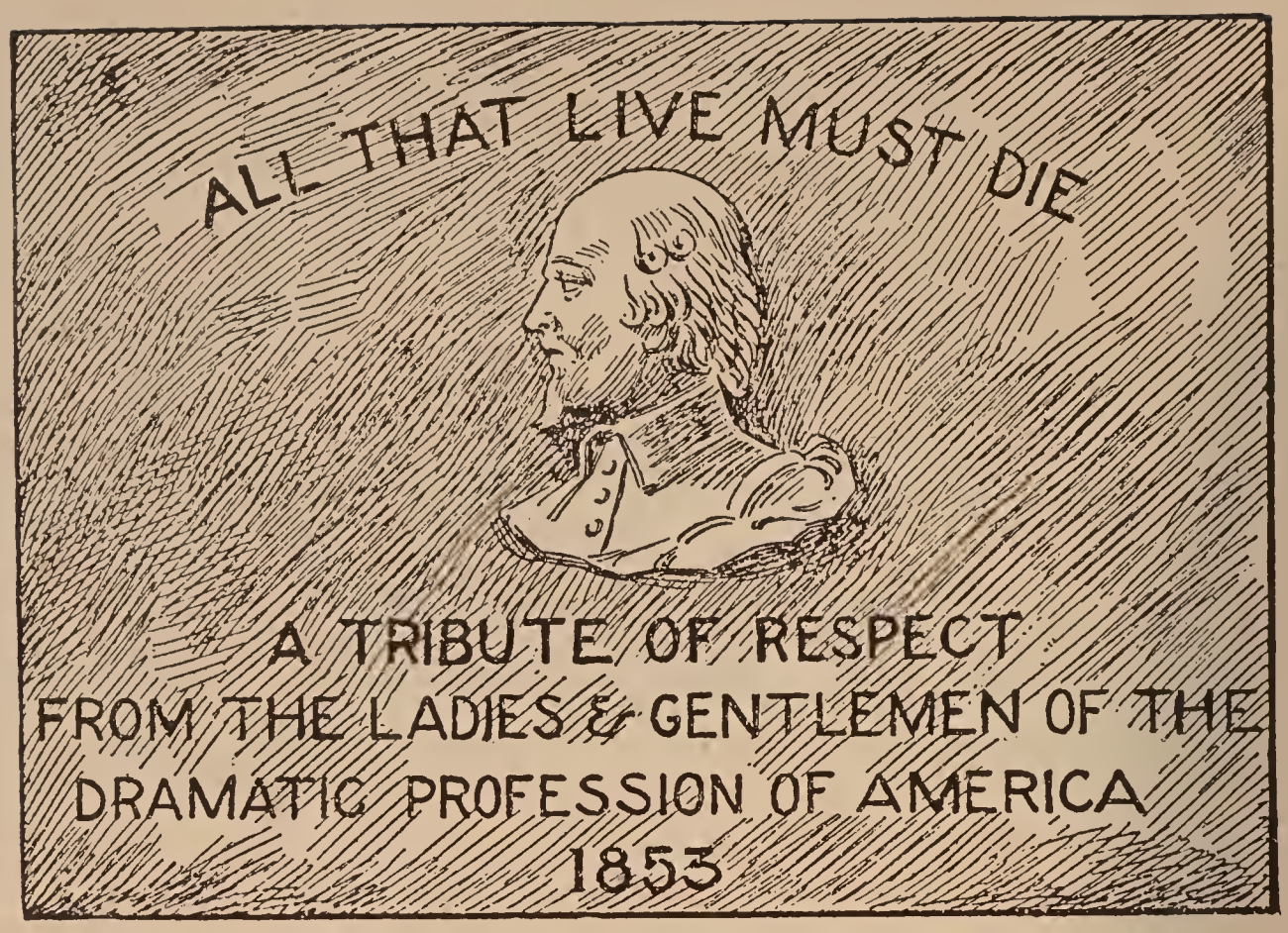
48. Wisconsin. Admitted May 29, 1848.

110 Feet **NINTH LANDING** East

49. In Token Of Respect for Washington As a Free Mason. By the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

50. Peter Force.

51. By The Grand Lodge of Kentucky To The Memory of Washington, The Christian Mason. (Shows signs of decay.)



52. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. Nelson Randall, Grand Master. William H. Milner, Ezra S. Barnum, Finlay M. King, Committee. (Slightly mutilated.)

53. Iowa. Her Affections, Like The Rivers Of Her Borders, Flow To An Inseparable Union.

54. Nov. 12, 1852. From the Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters Of The State of Indiana. Dedicated to The Washington Monument, Washington. "May His Principles Be Distributed Broadcast Over The Land," etc.

120 Feet **TENTH LANDING** **West**

55. Patmos Lodge No. 20, Masons. Ellicott Mills, Md., Feb. 22d, 1852.

56. I. O. of O. F. Philomathean Lodge, No. 10. Mount Airy Lodge, No. 235. Walker Lodge, No. 306. Mount Horeb Encampment, No. 18. Germantown, Penna. MDCCCL.

57. S. of T. R. I.

58. City of Roxbury, Mass. The Birth Place of Gen. Joseph Warren.

59. California. Youngest Sister of the Union Brings Her Golden Tribute to the Memory of Its Father.

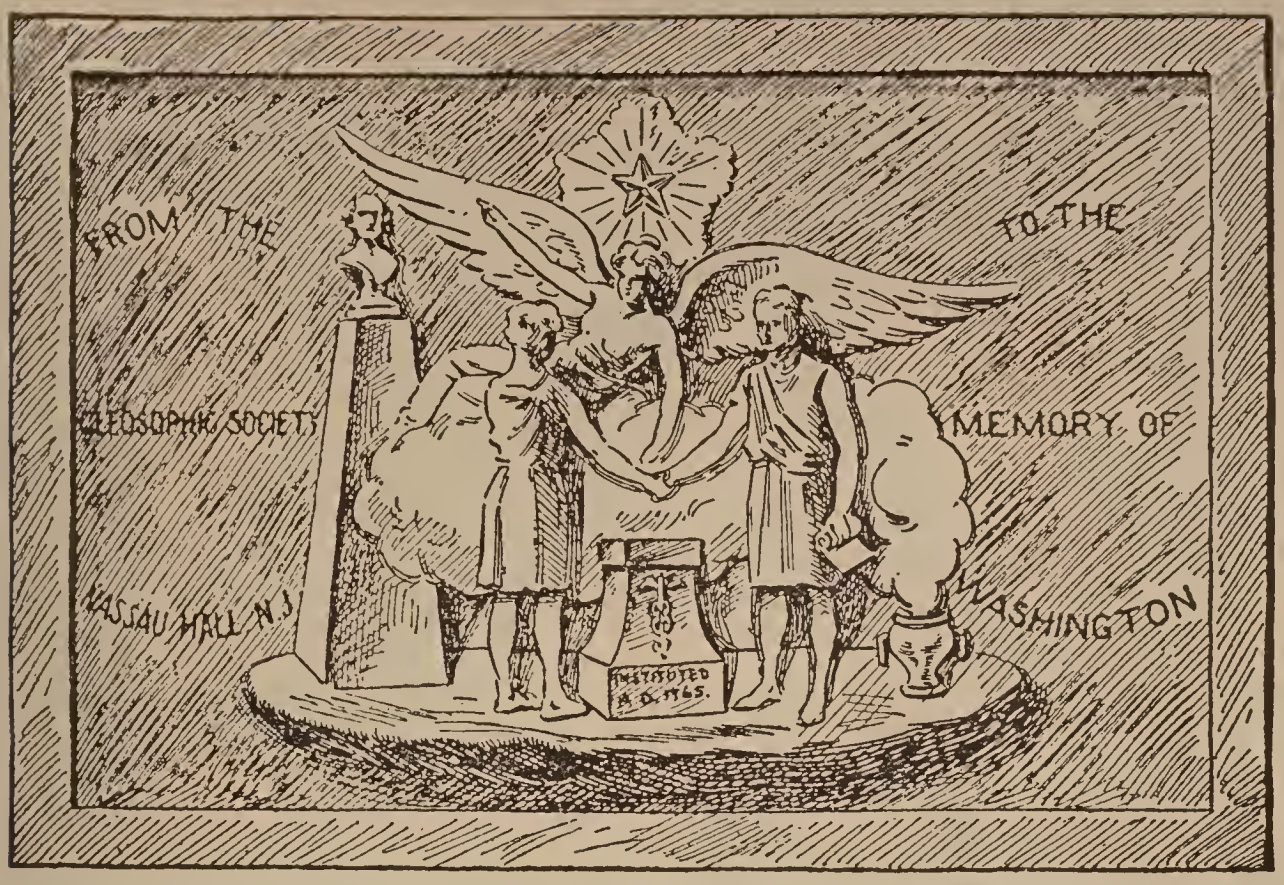
60. From the City of Frederick, Md. (Inscription illegible.)

130 Feet **ELEVENTH LANDING** **East**

61. Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 226, A. Y. M., of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, Present This Block of Native Marble As A Testimony Of Their Veneration And Respect For The Character And Services Of George Washington. A. L. 5851 A. D. 1851.

62. Durham, New Hampshire.

63. Washington Lodge No. 21, Of The City of New York. Instituted A. L. 5800. (Shows signs of mutilation.)



64. By the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland. Benj. O. Howard, M. W. P. G. M., Chas. H. Ohr, M. D. M. W. G. M., Enoch S. Courtney, R. W. J. G. W., Jno. W. Ball, R. W. J. G. W., Jos. Robinson, R. W. G. S., Samson Cariss, R. W. G. T., Chas. Gilman, M. W. P. G. M., Thos. H. Hicks, R. W. D. G. M., J. N. McJilton, D. D. W. G. C., Chas. B. Purnell, W. G. M. Com. to procure this stone: Chas. H. Ohr, M. D., J. N. McJilton, D. D., Alex. Gaddess, D. A. Piper, R. W. P. S. G. W., Wm. Bayley. 1850.

65. Oakland College, Mississippi. 1851.

66. Corporation of the City of New York. 1852.

67. From The Alumni of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia. The Only College Endowed By The Father of His Country.

68. From the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, State Of Connecticut, A Tribute To The Memory of Washington. "Love, Purity, Fidelity."

69. Union Society, Hillsborough, North Carolina.

70. American Institute of the City of New York. Incorporated For The Purpose Of Encouraging And Promoting Domestic Industry In Agriculture, Commerce, Manufacture, And The Arts.

71. American Whig Society, College Of New Jersey, Princeton. A Tribute to Washington.

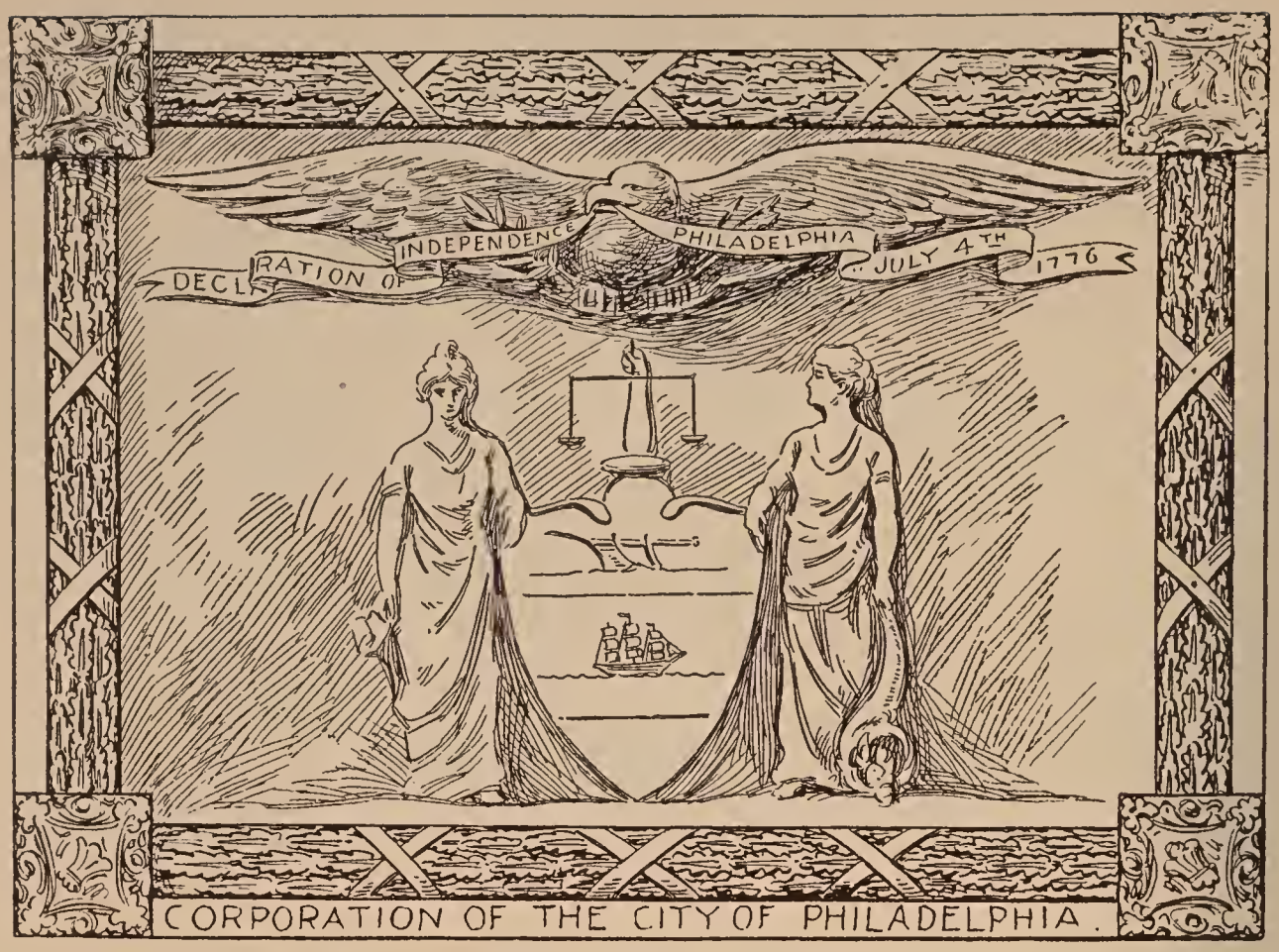
72. I. O. O. F., Massachusetts.

140 Feet **TWELFTH LANDING** West

73. From Walter Gwynn, D. S. Walton, E. Lorraine, Wash'n Gill, John C. McRae, J. M. Harris, W. G. Turpin, Engineers 2nd Divis'n Jas. River and Kana Canal.

74. Company I, 4th Regiment Infantry, U. S. A. 1st March, 1851.

75. From Otter's Summit, Virginia's Loftiest Peak, To Crown A Monument To Virginia's Noblest Son.



76. From Fort Greene, Battle Ground Of Long Island. A Tribute From The Fort Green Guard of Brooklyn. 1854.

77. Masonic Grand Lodge of Illinois. 1853. (Slightly mutilated.)

78. New York. Presented By Masterton And Smith, Morgan's Marble, Westchester County.

79. "Prosunt Omnibus." Grand Lodge of Georgia. Founded A. D. 1785. "Fratrem Meminisse" 1852. Georgia marble.

80. Anno 1850. By the City of Baltimore:

May Heaven To This Union Continue Its Beneficence; May Brotherly Affection With Union Be Perpetual; May The Free Constitution Which Is The Work Of Our Ancestors Be Sacredly Maintained And Its Administration Be Stamped With Wisdom And With Virtue.

81. Grand Lodge of Alabama. A. D. VDCCCXXI. Alabama Marble. Presented by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Alabama to The National Monument Society, Dec. 6th. A. L. 5849.

82. Pennsylvania. From D. O. Hitner's Quarry, Montgomery County. F. Derr, Norristown.

150 Feet THIRTEENTH LANDING East

Thirteenth platform, height 150 feet, is where the Government began its work of finishing the monument. No tablets.

160 Feet FOURTEENTH LANDING West

83. Presented by Eureka Lodge, 177, I. O. O. F., City of New York.

84. New York. "Excelsior."

85. Newark, N. J. (Ornamental sculpture mutilated in several places.)

86. Presented by Athenian Lodge 268, I. O. of O. F. of Troy, N. Y.

87. Warren, R. I.

88. Our Tribute. Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. A. M. New York City. Sept. 16, A. L. 5853. A. D. 1853.

170 Feet **FIFTEENTH LANDING** East

89. Vermont. "Freedom and Unity."

90. Sicut Patribus Sit Deus Nobis. Civitatis Regimine Donata A. D. 1822. Bostonia. Condita. A. D. 1630.

91. Salem, Massachusetts.

92. Charlestown. The Bunker Hill Battle Ground.

93. New Bedford, Mass. 1851.

94. Washington Lodge of F. and A. M., Roxbury, Mass.

180 Feet **SIXTEENTH LANDING** West

95. "Liberty Independence Virtue." Pennsylvania. Founded (1681). By Deeds of Peace.

96. Declaration of Independence, Philadelphia, July 4th, 1776. Corporation of the City of Philadelphia.

97. Grand Lodge of Penna. A. Y. M. "Ad Majorem Supremi Architecte Gloriam." Holiness to the Lord. From the Key Stone State, A. D. 1851. A. L. 5851. (Slightly mutilated.)

98. The Surest Safeguards of the Liberty of Our Country Total Abstinence from All that Intoxicates. Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania.

99. I. O. O. F. (Indecipherable.)

190 Feet **SEVENTEENTH LANDING** East

100. To the Memory of Washington. The Free Swiss Confederation, MDCCCLII.

101. Greece. (See translation.)

102. Siam.

103. Brazil, 1878.

104. (See translation.)

105. Turkey. (See translation.)

106. Presented by the Governor and Commune of the Islands of Paros and Naxos, Grecian Archipelago, Aug. 13th, 1855.

200 Feet **EIGHTEENTH LANDING** West

107. From the Templars of Honor and Temperance. Organized Dec. 5th, 1845. "Truth, Love, Purity, and Fidelity." Our Pledge:

> "We will not make, buy, sell or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, Wine, Cider, or any other Alcoholic Liquor; and will discountenance their manufacture, traffic and use, and this pledge we will maintain unto the end of life."

Supreme Council of the Templars of Honor and Temperance. 1846.

108. By the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Virginia. Lo! She gave to this Republic the Chief Corner Stone. Aug. 4, A. L. 5754.

109. Grand Lodge of Maryland I. O. O. F. "Friendship, Love and Truth." (With officers for the year 1850.) (Slightly mutilated.)

110. Presented by the G. L. of the U. S. We command you to visit the sick relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the Orhpan. Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

111. Presented by St. John's Lodge, No. 36, F. A. A. M., Richmond, Va.

112. Richmond, Virginia.

113. West Virginia. "Tuum Nos Sumus Monumentum."

210 Feet **NINETEENTH LANDING** East

114. Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. and A. M., 1876.

115. Michigan. An emblem of her trust in the Union.

116. Grand Division of Ohio, Sons of Temperance, "Love, Purity, and Fidelity."

117. Presented by the Grand Division on behalf of the Sons of Temperance of Illinois, January 1st, 1855. Grand Division, State of Illinois, S. of T. Inst. Jan. 8, 1847. "Love, Purity, and Fidelity."

118. I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

119. The Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi To Their W. Brother George Washington.

120. The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of the State of Arkansas. "Ad gloriam fratris nostri et patris patriae."

121. Kansas. Kansas Territory, Organized May 20, 1851. State admitted January 29, 1861.

220 Feet **TWENTIETH LANDING** West

122. All of our Country. Nevada, 1881.

123. Nebraska's Tribute. "Equality Before the Law."

124. Chinese inscription. (See translation.)

125. Japanese memorial stone. (See translation.)

126. Tribute of Wyoming Territory. To The Memory Of Him Who By Universal Consent Was Chief Among The Founders Of The Republic.

127. Holiness to the Lord. Deseret.

128. Minnesota.

129. Cherokee Nation, 1850.

130. Montana. "Oro y Plata."

131. State of Oregon. The Union.

230 Feet **TWENTY-FIRST LANDING** East

132. The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Kentucky, "In Union there is strength."

133. Under the Auspices of Heaven and the Precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the Last to give up The Union. "United we stand, divided we fall." (Mutilated.)

134. Georgia Convention, 1850. "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation."

135. From Hawkins County, Tennessee.

136. Presented by the Grand Lodge of the State of Florida.

137. Tennessee. "The Federal Union, it must Be Preserved."

240 Feet **TWENTY-SECOND LANDING** West

138. American Medical Association. Instituted MDCCCXLVII. Vincit Amor Patriae. (Symbolical figures mutilated.)

139. The Grand Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in Session in Washington City, May, 1852.

140. Presented by Tuscarora Tribe, No. 5. To Pater Patriae 7th Sun, Hunting Moon Grand Sun 5615. Improved Order Red Men, D. C.

141. From the Battle Ground Long Island, 1776. Kings County, N. Y., 1853.

142. Wales. Fy Iaith, Fy Ngwlad, Fy Nghenedl. Cymry am byth. (Translated.)

143. Presented by the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia, July 4th, 1870.

144. Presented by the United American Mechanics, Penna.

145. From Braddock's Field.

146. Wilmington, North Carolina. Thalian Association.

147. Philadelphia Engine Companies:

Hibernia, Northern Liberty, Vigilant, Delaware, Harmony, Reliance, Assistance, America, Diligent, Kensington, Franklin, Washington of Frankford, Humane, Washington, Friendship, Columbia, Hope. Hose Companies: Good Intent, Resolution, Humane, Perseverance, Neptune, Hope, Columbia, Southwark, Washington, Phoenix, Diligent, United States, Niagara, Northern Liberty, America, William Penn, Robert Morris.

148. Presented by the Department of Philadelphia. 1854. (Mutilated.)

149. Engine Companies:

Philadelphia, Weccacoe, Good Will, Decatur, United States, Fellowship of Germantown, Good Intent, Globe, Fair Mount, Southwark, Mechanic, Western. Hose Companies: Independence, Pennsylvania, Lafayette, Marion, Schuylkill, Good Will, Western, Moyamensing, Franklin, Weccacoe, Kensington, Shiffler, Fair Mount, Ringgold. Hook-and-Ladder Companies: Empire, Relief. (With names of Committee of Superintendence.) (Tablet broken).

150. From the citizens of the United States of America Residing in Foo Chow Foo, China. Feb. 22, 1857.

151. The Citizens of Stockton, San Joaquin Co., California. A Tribute of Respect to the Father of Our Country, George Washington. 1859.

152. Presented to the Washington National Monument by the Proprietors of the "Cincinnati Commercial." J. W. S. Browne and L. G. Curtis. 1850.

153. From the —— (words illegible), Lowell, Mass.

154. A Tribute from the Teachers of the Buffalo Public Schools.

155. The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati. Organized A. D. 1805. A. D. 1853. 2,400 Members. Proud to Honor Washington Contributes its Humble Quota to the Swelling Tide of National Gratitude. Ohio —First Born of the Ordinance of '87. Every pulsation of the heart beats high, beats strong, for Liberty and the Union.

156. The Memory of the Just is Blessed. Prov. 10:7. Presented by the Children of the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the City of New York, Feb. 22, '55.

157. Fire Department of the City of New York. Incorporated 20th March, 1798.

158. From the Sabbath School Children of the Methodist E. Church in the City and Districts of Philadelphia, 4th July, 1853. A Preached Gospel. A Free Press. Washington. We revere his memory. "Search the Scriptures." Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the Kingdom of God—Luke XVIII, 16 V. Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it.—Prov. XXII, 6. 5. (Mutilated.)

159. Washington Erina Guard. Newark, New Jersey.

160. By The Pupils Of The Public Schools Of The City Of Baltimore. A. D. MDCCCLI—(indistinct word)—qui meruit ferat.

161. Cincinnati Company. Our War Is With The Elements. Roveb.

162. The Sons of New England And Canada To Washington. (Follows an inscription in small letters, the water having defaced the surface of the tablet.)

270 Feet **TWENTY-FIFTH LANDING** **East**

163. From the Cliosophic Society, Nassau Hall, N. J. To the Memory of Washington, Instituted A. D. 1705. (Symbolic figures slightly mutilated.)

164. Continental Guard of New Orleans, La. To the Washington Monument 22nd February, 1856 (follow 163 names). Continental Guard, Organized Feb. 22nd, 1855. (Inscription, on account of small lettering, indecipherable.)

165. Presented by The Employees of R. Norris and Sons, Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Feb. 22nd, 1856. (Ornamental part mutilated.)

166. From the Home of Stark, By the Ladies of Manchester, N. H.

167. From the Alexandria Library in Egypt. Brought to this country by G. G. Baker.

168. From the Jefferson Society of the University of Virginia To the National Washington Monument, Jan. 7, 1850.

280 Feet **TWENTY-SIXTH LANDING** **West**

169. To the Father Of His Country. The Addison Literary Society of the Western Military Institute, Drennon, Kentucky. "Non nobis solum, sed patriae et amicis." (Slightly mutilated.)

170. Honesdale, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, 1853.

171. First Regiment of Light Infantry Mass. Vol. Militia. Boston, 1853.

172. To Washington An Humble Tribute From Two Disciples of Daguerre.

173. Hibernian Society of Baltimore:

Hugh Jenkins, Pres., Jacob G. Davis, 1st V. P., William Gwynn, 2nd V. P. Rev. James Dolan, Chap'n. S. I. Donaldson, Counsel'r. Dr. J. H. O'Donovan, Dr. D. O'Donell, Physicians. Daniel J. Foley, Treasurer. Chas. M. Dougherty, Sec'y. Timothy Kelly, John McColgan, Edward Boyle. Chas. Pendergast, Robert Barry, James Kernan, Peter A. Kelly, Will Browne, James Mullen, Managers. Michael Roche, P. A. Kelly, J. Mullen, Committee. "Memor et Fidelis."

174. From the Citizens of Alexandria, Va. The Descendants of the Friends and Neighbors of Washington. 1851.

175. From Jefferson Medical College. By the Class of 1853-4.

176. "All that Live Must Die." A Tribute of Respect from the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Dramatic Profession of America. 1853.

(Beyond this landing the inscriptions are few, including):

290 Feet. Oklahoma state seal, 1907. Colorado state seal, 1876. Texas state seal, 1845.

300 Feet. Stone presented by state of South Dakota.

310 Feet. State of Washington seal, 1889.

330 Feet **THIRTY-FIRST LANDING** **East**

Marble block with the following inscription: Top of Statue on Capitol.

Translation of Foreign Inscriptions

Turkey

105. Inscription translated: "So as to strengthen the friendship between the two countries, Abdul-Mejid Kahn has also had his name written on the Monument to Washington." These words form a chronogram: "1269-1779 of the Hegira." Above the inscription is a monogram signifying "Abdul-Mejid, son of Mahomet Kahn." Upon a lower corner, "Written by the court poet, Mustapha Izyt." Block is of white marble, highly polished, and ornamental.

Bremen

"Washington dem Grossen, Guten und Gerechten das befreundete Bremen." ("Friendly Bremen to the Great, Good, and Just, Washington.")

Japan

125. Inscription translated: "Exported from the Harbor of Simoda, in the Province of Isu, the fifth month of the year Ansey Tora." (April, 1853).

Greece

101. Inscription translated. Block of white marble from ruins of the Parthenon: "George Washington, the hero, the citizen of the new and illustrious liberty; The land of Solon, Themistocles, and Pericles—the mother of ancient liberty—sends this ancient stone as a testimony of honor and admiration from the Parthenon."

Wales

"Our language, our country, our birthplace—Wales forever."

China

124. Inscription translated:

"Su-Ki-Yu, by imperial appointment, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Fuh Kun, in his Universal Geography says: 'It is evident that Washington was a remarkable man. In devising plans, he was more decided than Chin-Shing or Wu-Kang; in winning a country, he was braver than Tsau-Tsau or Lin Pi. Wielding his four-footed falchion, he extended the frontiers thousands of miles, and then refused to usurp the regal dignity, or transmit it to his posterity, but first established rules for an elective administration. Where in the world can be found such a public spirit? Truly, the sentiments of the three dynasties have all at once unexpectedly appeared in our day! In ruling the state, he promoted and fostered good customs, and did not depend on military merit. In this he differed from all other nations. I have seen his portrait; his air and form are grand and imposing in a remarkable degree. Ah, who would not call him a hero? The United States of America regard it promotive of national virtue generally and extensively neither to establish titles of nobility and royalty nor to conform to the age, as respects customs and public influence, but instead to deliver over their own public deliberations and inventions so that the like of such a nation, one so remarkable, does not exist in ancient or modern times. Among the people of the Great West can any man, in ancient or modern times, fail to pronounce Washington Peerless? This Stone is Presented by a Company of Christians and engraved at Ningpu in the Province of Che Heang, China, this Third Year of the Reign of the Emperor He-en Fung, Sixth Month and Seventh Day" (July 12th, 1853).

Stone from the Temple of Rome Stolen

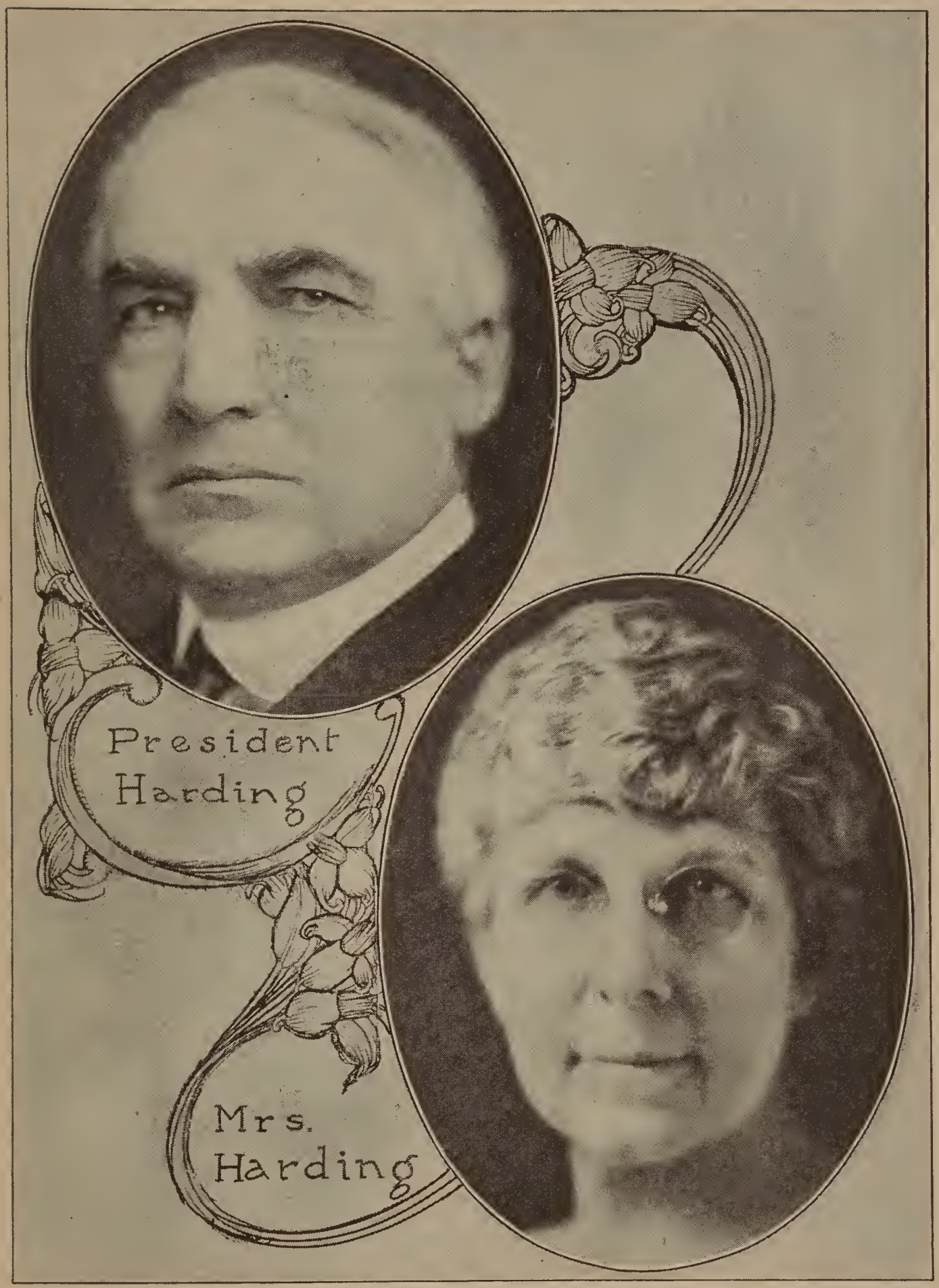
One of the stones contributed was a block of African marble from the Temple of Concord of Rome, and was the gift of the Pope. It bore the inscription "Rome to America." In March, 1854, during the Know-Nothing excitement, the lapidarium, where the memorial blocks were kept, was forcibly entered, and this stone was taken and, it is supposed, was thrown into the Potomac. A reward for its return was offered but the stone up to this date has not been recovered, and its hiding place remained a secret.

MOUNT VERNON MANSION
Home of George Washington

Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.
(Where the Washington Family Worshiped)

Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

Executive Mansion.



President Harding

Mrs. Harding

The Lincoln Memorial

Guide to the City of Washington

Washington, the Capital, was Founded by George Washington.

"It is a hundred years since this city, planned by Washington, became the seat of government. This whole city is, in a large sense, a Washington monument."—(U. S. Senator Hoar, of Mass., 1900.) When George Washington was inaugurated President the Capital was New York City. It was moved to Philadelphia in 1790, and to its present site on the Potomac in 1800.

CAPITOL, Senate (north wing), Supreme Court, Rotunda and Statuary Hall (in center), House of Representatives (south wing). Panels of bronze doors of the Senate chamber represent scenes in the life of George Washington. Statue of George Washington in Statuary Hall. Capitol cost $16,000,000. Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Senate Office Building across Plaza at north; House Office Building at South.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY. Cost $6,347,000. Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NAVY YARD, foot of Eighth Street, S. E. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

U. S. MARINE BARRACKS, Eighth and Ninth Streets, S. E., near Navy Yard. Free concerts by Marine Band, Mondays, 10 A. M. Guard Mount, 9 A. M. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT, the Mall, between Fourteenth and Seventeenth Streets, S. W. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL, Potomac Park, west of Washington Monument.

PAN AMERICAN BUILDING, Seventeenth and B Streets N. W. Official international organization of all the Republics of the Western Hemisphere and maintained jointly by them. Cost $1,100,000, of which Andrew Carnegie contributed $850,000 and the American Republics $250,000. Open to the public.

CONTINENTAL HALL, Daughters of the American Revolution, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.

NEW CORCORAN ART GALLERY, Seventeenth and New York Avenue. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the Gallery is open to the public free of charge; 25 cents admission fee on other days).

AMERICAN RED CROSS, Seventeenth and D Streets.

STATE AND WAR DEPARTMENTS, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Open 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Historical archives in State Department library—3rd floor.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Potomac Park, Eighteenth and B Streets.

WHITE HOUSE (Executive Mansion) Pennsylvania Avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

TREASURY, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue (From 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., official guides escort visitors from Treasurer's Office).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Vermont Avenue, Fifteenth and K Streets.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Pennsylvania Avenue at Twelfth Street. Washington Postoffice, opposite Union Station.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, The Mall, between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Pennsylvania Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, 1712 G Street.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, Eighteenth and G Streets. (Patent Office, Seventh and F. Pension Bureau, Fifth and G Streets. Open 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Pennsylvania Avenue, west of Capitol Grounds.

NATIONAL MUSEUM, old National Museum and Smithsonian Institution, The Mall, between Seventh and Twelfth. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

U. S. FISH COMMISSION, Sixth and B Streets.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, Fourteenth and B Streets, S. W. Open 9 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. (Visitors escorted through except between 11:45 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, northwest suburbs. Open daily.

U. S. SOLDIERS' HOME, suburbs, at head of First Street, N. W. Open daily.

BUILDING IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED, 516 Tenth Street, N. W. Open all day.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, by electric cars or automobiles.

MOUNT VERNON, VA., Washington's Tomb. Open daily; by electric cars or steamer.

ALEXANDRIA. Christ Church, where George Washington attended. Open daily.

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A Monument-Memorial

Erected to **GEORGE WASHINGTON** by the Citizens of America.

CORNER STONE laid July 4, 1848. Cap stone set Dec. 6, 1884.

DEDICATED Feb. 21, 1885. Opened to the public Oct. 9, 1888.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION, $1,187,710. Cost of maintenance to June 30, 1922, $455,655.

HEIGHT of cap above mean low water, 596 feet 4¾ inches; height above doorsill, 555 feet 5⅛ inches; side of base, outside, 55 feet 1½ inches; inside, 25 feet.

FOUNDATION: Depth below doorsill (sand and clay), 38 feet; side of foundation, 126 feet 6 inches; area of foundation, 16,002.25 square feet.

WALLS: Thickness—Base, 15 feet ¼ inch; top, 18 inches.

WEIGHT OF CAPSTONE, 3,300 pounds.

WEIGHT OF MONUMENT, 81,120 tons; mean pressure at base, 5 tons per square foot; pressure on foundation nowhere greater per square foot than 9 tons; near edges, less than 3 tons.

TAPER OF MONUMENT, ¼ inch to 1 foot.

MEMORIAL STONES, 181 (beginning at 30 feet, stopping at 330 feet).

STEPS, 898.

LANDINGS, 50.

WINDOWS (at top only), 8.

ELEVATOR (electric) time of travel, 5 minutes; maximum load, 35 persons; weight of car empty, 5,670 pounds; weight of counterweight, 8,040 pounds; speed, 100 feet per minute; engine governor throws off current at 105 feet speed per minute; car safety stops car at 150 feet speed per minute; elevator tested at 6 tons.

VISITORS, 5,554,287 persons ascended to the top of the shaft between October 9, 1888, and June 30, 1922. During the fiscal year 1922 alone, 252,285 visitors made the ascent.